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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Under no circumstance will any advertisement of unchaste character or doubtful influence be inserted in these columns. Notices coming from parties unknown to the Publishers, must be paid for in advance.

THE BROTHERS.

BY SPERANZA (LADY WILDE).

'Tis midnight, falls the lamp-light dull and sickly

On a pale and anxious crowd.

Through the court, and round the judges thronging

thickly,

With prayers they dare not speak aloud.

Two youths, two noble youths, stand prisoners at the

bar—

You can see them through the gloom—

In the pride of life and manhood's beauty, there they

are

Awaiting their death doom.

All eyes are earnest watch on them are keeping,

Some sobbing turn away.

And the stoutest men can hardly see for weeping.

No noble and no loved were they—

Their hands are locked together, these young brothers,

As before the judges they stand—

They feel not the deep grief that moves the others,

For they die for Fatherland.

They are pale, but it is not fear that whitens

On each proud high brow,

For the triumph of the martyr's glory brightens

Around them even now.

They thought to free their land from thrall of strange;

Was it treason? Let them die;

But their blood will cry to Heaven—the Avenger

Yet will hear from on high.

Before them, shrinking, cowering, scarcely human,

The base of avarice bends.

Who, Judas-like, could sell the blood of true men,

While he clasp'd their hand as friends.

As, could fondle the young children of his victim—

Break bread with his young wife,

At the moment that for gold his perjured diadem

Sold the husband and the father's life.

There is silence in the midnight—eyes are keeping

Troubled watch till forth the jury come;

There is silence in the midnight—eyes are weeping—

Guilty!—is the fatal uttered doom.

For a moment 'er the brothers' noble faces

Came a shadow and to see,

Then silently they rose up in their places,

And embraced each other fondly.

O! the rudest heart might tremble at such sorrow,

The rudest cheek might blanch at such a scene:

'Tis the judge essayed to speak the word—To morrow—

Twice faltered, as a woman he had been.

To-morrow—Fain the elder would have spoken,

Prayed for respite, though it is not Death he fears;

But thoughts of home and wife his heart had broken,

And his words are stopped by tears.

But the youngest, O! he spoke out bold and clearly:

"I have no ties of children or of wife;

Let me die—but spare the brother who more dearly

IRISH NEWS.

On the 26th ult., the keel of a barquentine clipper, in course of construction by Mr. John Connick, was laid in the enclosure, at the Navy Bank, Dundalk. A large number of the people of the town, including members of the Harbor and Town boards attended, and at six o'clock the keel, which is of American elm, and bolted in three parts, was raised upon the blocks by upwards of one hundred men amidst great cheering. The length of keel is one hundred and twenty feet, the beam twenty-four feet and a half, and the depth of the hold fourteen feet. The ship is to be built of the best Irish oak, copper bottomed and fastened, and sealed inside with greenheart wood brought direct from South America. She is intended for the Newfoundland and Brazilian trade, and will be something about four hundred tons burthen. will class twelve years A 1 at Lloyd's, and will be under the command of Captain Wm. Murray, and will be the first ship ever built in Dundalk.

On the 30th ult., a man named John Whelan fell off a float belonging to Messrs. Caffrey & Sons, brewers, Dublin. The wheels passed over both thighs, and on the unfortunate man being removed to Meath Hospital, life was found to be extinct.

On the 30th ult., the Lord Lieutenant, as Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick, held a Chapter, at the Vice-regal Lodge, for the purpose of investing two Knights—the Earl of Carnarvon and the Marquis of Londonderry. The members composing the Chapter were the Earl of Granard, Lord Lurgan, the Marquis of Drogheda, the Marquis of Waterford, and Viscount Powerscourt.

On the 29th ult., a boy named Meredith, was drowned in the River Barrow, at Pembroke Quay, Carlow, whilst in the act, it is supposed, of catching gudgeon. The body was recovered a short distance from the spot where the young fellow fell into the river, and although Doctor McDowell was in prompt attendance, all efforts to restore animation proved unavailing.

After a period of twelve months' darkness, Drogheda, on the 2d inst., was relieved with gas, the Drogheda Gas Light Company having entered into a contract for supplying the public with gas at an expense of 41s. 9d. per light, or 1s. per lamp under their former price.

Mr. Henry Dwyer, schoolmaster at Ardee Drogheda Union, in room of the late Mr. Farrelly.

For the last three years Ennisorthy has been lit by gas, supplied by the Ennisorthy Gas Company, but the contract having expired on the 1st ult., and the Town Commissioners having refused the new tender sent to them for lighting the town for the ensuing three years, the town was left in darkness.

At the horse show held in Dublin, recently, the first prize was awarded to a little animal sent by Mr. M. Callaghan, Conway's yard, Cork. It was a little black pony, measuring only thirty-eight inches high.

Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., delivered a lecture in Maryborough on the 30th ult., before a crowded audience—Wm. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Deputy, in the chair—on Irish History. The lecturer was frequently and warmly applauded.

Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., delivered a lecture in the King's County, lately received a threatening letter. A laboring man, named Pat Leeson, formerly in his employment, has been arrested on suspicion, and has been sent for trial to Parsons' Quarter Sessions, bail being refused.

SAMUEL W. HANDY, Esq., of Springfield House, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the King's County.

On the 3d ult., Sir M. H. Beach, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, was married to Lady Lucy Fortescue, the daughter of Hugh, third Earl Fortescue. Sir Michael Beach, who is the ninth baronet of his house, is thirty-seven years of age; his wife is many years younger. The house of Fortescue is in several ways connected with Ireland. Lady Beach's mother was a Miss Dawson Lamer; her grandfather, the second Earl of Fortescue, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and her uncle, the Hon. Mr. D. Fortescue, has a residence in Waterford, and served as High Sheriff of that county in 1870. Sir Michael Beach has sought domestic happiness out of the ranks of the party of which he is a member; the Fortescues are old Whigs.

Potatoes are selling in Kilkenny at 6d per stone.

THE apartments for the non-nurses in the Kilkenny Union, will be completed in a short time.

A fine memorial window has just been erected in the Newagh Protestant church, to the memory of the late Dr. Frick.

THE death is announced of Mr. Thomas O'Meara, of Blandford House, Thurles, for twenty years coroner of the district.

Daniel James Finn, of Ballyvaughan, Kanturk, Esq., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cork.

THE Guardians of the Mallow Union have resolved to present an address to the Most Rev. end Dr. McCarthy, expressive of their satisfaction at his elevation to the See of Cloyne.

On the 27th ult., a complimentary dinner was given in Harbison's Hotel, Cookstown, to Mr. Charles James, on the occasion of his being appointed manager of a branch of the Ulster Bank at Ballinrobe. A large number of Mr. James' numerous friends sat down to dinner—the chair being filled by Henry Graves.

PATRICK HENRY, of Mell, near Drogheda, in the county of Louth, canvas manufacturer, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

On the 22nd ult., a farmers daughter named Vaughan, living near Fremont, Charleville, met her death whilst haying. After finishing a "wind," she was in the act of striking the side from the top when she slipped, and, falling on the pitchfork which she held, the fork pierced her body, and death ensued in a short time afterwards.

A man named John Walsh has served notice of his intention to apply to the Special Sessions, to be held at Meath, Assizes of Galway, for a sum of £30, for a compensation for a boat, which, it was alleged was maliciously injured or burned on the night of the 10th of July, at Dooras, on the shores of Lough Corrib.

On the 27th ult., as Miss Gertrude Whyte, daughter of Col. J. Whyte of Newtown Manor, Fivemiletown, was driving home in company with a man servant, from Sligo, she was fired at, at a place called Carrickist, on the border of the counties of Sligo and Leitrim, and within a short distance of her father's residence. The shot was fired so close to her that the smoke entered the carriage (an open one). The lady escaped uninjured, and it is plain what really took place was that some person on the road was firing at a rabbit or something else when Miss Whyte was passing, and fearing he might be discovered, as it was on her father's property made his escape.

At Longhrea, a tin manufacturer named James Corcoran, from Gort, deliberately threw himself into the lake, nearly opposite Captain Lowry's residence. Head Constable Cantwell and others of the Constabulary were on the spot together with the medical and relieving officers; and the man, having been rescued from the water, was conveyed to the workhouse hospital, where he remains in a precarious state.

An altercation took place, recently, at Ennis, between a laboring man, named John, and a woman, named Foley. The latter bit the man's thumb so seriously, that it had to be amputated to the county hospital, and the thumb had to be cut off by Dr. Lawlor. He is progressing favorably, and the woman is in custody.

"An industrious family of the name of Collieran, held, at Drogheda, from Mr. Nolan Farrell, a farm of 22 acres, at an annual rent of £15. This farm they have occupied for the last twelve years, during which time they had paid their rent most punctually. Collieran, unmarried at the time he took the land, had taken to himself a fair young bride two years after he entered into possession, and the youthful couple had seen grow up about them four children, tender pledges of their affection. But last year's bad harvest threw the Collierans into arrears, and Collieran himself was obliged to leave to seek work elsewhere, his wife and four children were evicted for the small arrears of £22. In vain Mrs. Collieran represented that, if allowed to remain in possession until she could repay her meadow crop she would be in a position to pay up all arrears, and to wait her husband's return to their happy home. Her prayers, her representations were vain, and unless the public come generally to her assistance, she will add one more to the long list of victims of land mis-legislation."

At Galway, on the 1st instant, J. Hansard, Esq., a Parliamentary reporter, while amusing himself by angling, succeeded in hooking a monster salmon. At first, he considered it light, and imagined he could lash it to the bank; but, finding a firm resistance, he struck, and found the fish to give play at a furious rate, taking in the whole range of the river. After an hour's play, and as it was about making under the bridge, he wheeled the fellow to the bank, where he was immediately gaffed. It weighed over 38 pounds, being the largest salmon killed there for years.

Mr. THOMAS SMITH, of the Mall, Sligo, was accidentally drowned while bathing at Fintona, on the 27th ult.

At a mineral water manufactory, in Castlebar, a serious conflagration broke out on the 31st ult., supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as some burned wood and coal were found near the premises. After much difficulty the fire was got under, but not until after considerable damage was done. A claim for compensation has been lodged, and a reward for the perpetrator of the outrage has been offered.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned at an inquest, held near Castlebar, on the body of a child, against some person or persons unknown. The child died after being inoculated by a quack doctor some days previously.

It is announced that Mr. Kirwan, County Inspector of Constabulary in Meath, is about to be transferred to North Tipperary.

MICHAEL KAPPOCK, of Navan, in the county of Meath, general merchant and shopkeeper, has been adjudged a bankrupt.

On the 31st ult., from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., there was an incessant down-pour of rain, which made 1½ inches in the rain gauge erected by P. Malone, Esq., G.R. Irish.

EASTERN NEWS.

New York, October 4.—The issue of a twelve cent silver coin is favorably spoken of.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Our Government is still pressing upon Spain an indemnity for the Virginia affair.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—San Francisco has been made one of the ports where foreign goods intended for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia may be entered free under negotiations of the Government.

New York, October 4.—The Herald pledges itself to pay one fourth of the entire cost of another expedition to the Arctic regions.

New York, October 4.—Theodore Tilton has written a letter to the Press, declaring that after many opportunities for prosecuting him for libel have been carefully avoided by Beecher and his friends, the present tardy indictment procured by District Attorney Winslow, a member of the Plymouth Investigating Committee, can be attributed only to the fact that the verdict of the Committee fails to command popular credence. Tilton solemnly affirms the literal and absolute truth of his charges against Beecher, and demands an immediate trial.

About fifty houses were burned in New Orleans, in the poorer part of the city to-day. Loss \$10,000; insured.

OCTOBER 5.—Information has been received by the U. S. Marshal that on the arrival of the U. S. troops at St. Martinsville the White League who had been several days under arms at that point, fell back ten miles. They have four pieces of artillery with them.

The Council of White Leaguers met here to-day and refused to recognize a compromise, question but has come to no agreement yet, and the belief is that all efforts for a compromise will end in a fizzle, and the Advisory Board will disband. There was no session to-day.

OCTOBER 5.—Tax Conservative Parish Convention met in New Orleans at 1 P. M. to-day. It is believed that the organization is strongly Catholic, and that the x story of the candidates will be Catholics. It is thought one plank of the platform will be for a division of the public school fund with the institutions under Catholic control.

The recent attempt of parties to obtain nominations upon their White League record has created much indignation, and it is believed a meeting will be held to rebuke them and declare the League not a political organization.

New York, October 5.—There were about fifty persons injured by the wild Texan steers yesterday during their raid through the streets. The herd was being driven to Buffalo, and the drivers were careless, allowing the animals to scatter in the lower part of the city. Many persons were hurt internally, and others were disfigured for life, while not a few will probably die. The shouts of men and boys maddened them and caused them to rush in every direction, attacking every one they could reach.

There was an indescribable excitement in the street. Pistols, knives and swords were brought out, but the holders of the weapons seemed paralyzed, they not knowing what to do first. The police appeared to be as much demoralized as the citizens. The bulls dashed down the streets, tossing, going and trampling every one in their way, and into store windows, anywhere to escape the excited crowds surrounding and following them. Pistols were fired carelessly, or so badly aimed that several persons were injured by shots. Several bulls at length escaped to the river and jumped off the wharves and were drowned.

New York, October 5.—The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, for the fiscal year ending May 15, 1874, was issued to-day. The gross earnings of the road and its branches for the fiscal year were \$15,600,000, and the total charges for operating expenses, taxes, rent of leased roads, interest on bonds, and sinking fund account, amounted to \$14,276,655; leaving a combined net profit for the year of \$1,323,345.

At a meeting of the Seaman's Protective Association, in New York, one of the reforms which the association desires to bring about is that all sailors be permitted to board where they please. The influences which are brought to bear to lower the wages of the sailors were to be found in the combination of a few unscrupulous boarding house keepers, who obtain men from foreign vessels, and immediately ship them at a reduction from the established rates of \$20, \$25 and \$30 per month.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—The Franklin Institute Exhibition was formally opened to-day, in presence of Governor Hartshut, Director General Goshorn, President of the Centennial Exhibition, John Walsh, and the city officials. The building covers 2½ acres. There is a fine show of machinery.

NEW ORLEANS, October 6.—The Plessyau expresses the opinion that Governor Kellogg will now sign the new city charter bill which passed the last Legislature, giving the appointment of city officers to the governor.

New York, October 6.—Tilton gave bail to-day in the indictment for libel found against him by the Grand Jury.

G. P. LAMEN died yesterday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rome, October 4.—La Liberta says the Pope's letter to President Mac Mahon was written in reply to the announcement of the withdrawal of the man-of-war Oranogue from Civita Vecchia. The Pope recognized the reasons for this measure, but declared that he would not have used the vessel to quit Rome under any circumstances. The Ultramontane journals represent that the Pope desired the recall of the Oranogue in order that France might no longer be exposed to complaints and menaces on this account.

VIENNA, October 4.—The New Free Press reports that Denmark has sent a note to Berlin with reference to the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig. The note cites various treaties by virtue of which Danish subjects in Prussia are to enjoy all privileges accorded to the most favored nations, and seeks to show that they are liable to expulsion only for violation.

LONDON, October 5.—The National Press and Post of Berlin state that Count Von Arnim was arrested on a charge of embezzling an important state paper. The Prussian Crown Gazette reports that four Berlin police and two functionaries of the Foreign Office appeared last Sunday at Count Von Arnim's estate, Nassenheid, and demanded a number of letters signed by Bismarck and sent to Von Arnim while he was ambassador. The letters relate to the Count's private affairs, and were to be used as a basis for certain legal proceedings which their possessor has already instituted. The Count replied to the officer's summons, that the papers were not in his house; he refused to tell where they were, and declared he would not surrender them. The police made a long and useless search of the premises and then conducted the Count to Berlin, where he was lodged in the police station.

The Count's residence in Berlin was also searched, but that the papers were not found; only a private letter book was seized. The Count's family have petitioned the Emperor for his release, on the ground that the Count's health is bad, and confinement is dangerous. Von Arnim is under arrest, because he was about to publish a book containing documents damaging to Prince Bismarck.

LONDON, October 6.—A Paris dispatch to the "Standard" says the official reports announce the election of 450 Conservatives and 390 Republicans to the Council-General. The "Times" special correspondent at Paris, telegraphs that the Republicans have really gained more seats than any other party. M. Martel, Monarchist, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, has been returned from Calais. "Javier de la Motte," the famous Prefect, is elected to the Council-General of Maine-et-Loire. The Republicans carried Marcellin, Amiens, and Rouen; Duke d'Aumale is elected in the Department of Oise; Prince Bonaparte defeated Prince Napoleon in Ajaccio, Corsica.

OCTOBER 2.—The situation of affairs in Buenos Ayres is desperate. The Government is taking vigorous measures to suppress the insurrection. All the Government offices, and commercial houses are closed. The Government has issued an order extending time on all commercial credits. One regiment of National troops has been re-armed, and gone over to the insurgents. Foreigners are hastening to their respective consulates to get passports and to protect them against the universal conscription which is to be enforced. There have been several disturbances in the streets of Buenos Ayres. Many persons of prominence have been arrested on suspicion of favoring the insurgents. Colonel Roco and Borjes are marching against the rebels. Vice-President Alsina remains at the head of the local guard. The rebel squadron is commanded by Gillyobas. The insurgents are purchasing steamers and arms, and are recruiting at Montevideo.

OCTOBER 5.—A banquet was given in the town of Lligan on Saturday, to Minghetti, President of the Council and Minister of Finance. In his speech on the occasion Minghetti said there would be a deficit in the revenues in the year 1875 of fifty four million lires, which will probably be reduced by thirty two millions from uncollected taxes. The balance of 22 millions will, it is expected, be covered by octroi and customs duties. The minister alluded to the abnormal condition of affairs in Rome, and declared that he feared neither the red or black spectres, the coming of which had been predicted. He promised the enactment of new and stringent laws against the bands of assassins now operating in various parts of the country.

OCTOBER 5.—Carlotta, four thousand strong, attacked Viohi, in Catalonia, and met with a decided repulse and a heavy loss in killed, and wounded.

OCTOBER 5.—The Standard publishes a report that Princess Thyra of Denmark, is to marry son of the ex-King of Hanover, and supplements it with a rumor that Bismarck has asked for an explanation of the proposed alliance.

BERLIN, October 5.—The Catholic Vicar of Posen having disobeyed an order to leave the province within twelve hours, has been forcibly ejected.

OCTOBER 5.—The Tribunal at Treves has decided to release Bishop Elberhard and remit his fine. It is uncertain whether the Bishop will be discharged or the public prosecutor appeal to a higher court.

OCTOBER 5.—The truth of the report that Emperor William has declined to visit Rome this Autumn, is denied.

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General T. F. Meagher.

The following speech is certainly one of the most brilliant and impressive ever delivered by the gifted T. F. Meagher. When speaking it he knew he had to argue against opinions better calculated to awaken the enthusiasm, to kindle the imagination, and fire the blood of a Celtic audience. He had to plead in favor of a larger policy than that advocated by some of his friends—to recommend a continuance of constitutional effort at a time when they were advocating a policy of insurrection. He felt that he was at a disadvantage, but he overcame it by throwing his whole soul into his work, and bringing to the support of his views a wonderful wealth of eloquence, argument, illustration, and everything that could strengthen and add an appeal to the feelings as well as to the reason of the assembly he addressed. This speech was delivered in a debate of the Irish Confederation, held in the Music Hall, Lower Abbey street, Dublin on Friday, the 5th of February, 1848. The question at issue, which had been raised by resolutions of William Smith O'Brien, designed to disassociate the Confederation from the opinions of Mr. Mitchell with regard to the desirability and necessity of immediately adopting a war policy was debated for three days, and on division being taken, on an amendment proposed by Mr. Mitchell, the resolutions, which were supported by Mr. O'Brien, Mr. J. B. Dillon, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Duffy, and other members of the Confederation, were carried by a majority of 317 to 188. To this result the following splendid oration very powerfully contributed:

My friend, Mr. Mitchell—whom I shall never cease to trust and admire—has brought the real question at issue, most conveniently for me, into the smallest possible space. "The real question," he says, "which we have to decide is, whether we are to keep up the constitutional and parliamentary agitation or not? For my part," he adds, "I am weary of this constitutional agitation." Now, that is precisely the question, and most nearly reduced into a nutshell. You have to decide whether this constitutional agitation is to be given up or not. You are to say whether you, too, are weary of it or not.

Previous, however, to our going into the merits of this constitutional agitation, I think that upon one point we are quite agreed—quite agreed that, whatever policy we may adopt, all this vague talk should cease with which your ears have been vexed for so long a period. All this vague talk about a crisis is at hand—about a crisis of defiance—Louis Philippe is upwards of seventy—France remembers Waterloo—the first gun fired Europe—all this obscure babble—all this meaningless mysticism—must be swept away. Ten thousand guns fired in Europe would announce no glad tidings to you if their lightning flashed upon you in a state of disorganization and incoherence. Sir, I know of no nation that has won its independence by an accident. Trust blindly to the future—wait for the tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune—envelop yourselves in mist—leave everything to chance, and be assured of this, the most propitious opportunities will arise and pass away, leaving you to chance—masters of no weapons—scholars of no sciences—incompetent to decide—irresolute to act—powerless to achieve. This was the great error of the Repeal Association. From a labyrinth of difficulties there was no avenue open to success. The people were kept within this labyrinth—they moved round and round—backwards and forwards—there was perpetual motion, but no advance. In this bewildering maze you content to wander until a sign appears in Heaven, and the mystery is disentangled by a miracle? Have you no clear intelligence to direct you to the right path, and do you fear to trust your footsteps to the guidance of that mind which you have been gifted? Do you prefer to substitute a driftless speculation in place of a determined system—groping and fumbling after possibilities, instead of seizing the agencies within your reach? This, indeed, would be a blind remuneration of your powers, and thus, indeed, the virtue you prize, so justly—the virtue of self-reliance—would be extinguished in you. To this you will not consent. You have too sure a confidence in the resources you possess to leave to chance what you can accomplish by design. A deliberate plan of action is then essential—something positive—something definite. This you require, and upon this you have this night to determine. From what suggestions then, are we to shape our course? Is it not come to this, that we have to choose between a constitutional policy and an insurrection? Is an insurrection probable? If probable, is it practicable? Prove to me that it is, and I, for one, will vote for it this very night. You know well, my friends, that I am not one of these tame moralists who say that liberty is not worth a drop of blood. Men who subscribe to such a maxim are fit for out-door relief, and for nothing better. Against this miserable maxim, the noblest virtue that has served and sanctioned humanity appears in judgment. From the blue waters of the Bay of Salamis—from the valley over which the sun stood still and lit the Israelites to victory—from the cathedral in which the sword of Poland has been sheathed in the shroud of Kosciuszko—from the convent of St. Isidore, where the fiery hand that rent the ensign of St. George, on the plains of Ulfster, has tumbled into dust—from the sands of the desert, where the wild genius of the Algerian so long had soared the eagles of the Pyrenees—from the ducal palace in that kingdom, where the memory of the gallant and seductive Geraldine enhaunted, more than royal favor, the nobility of his race—from the solitary grave which, within this mute city, a dying request has left without an epitaph—oh! from every spot where heroism has had its sacrifice, or its triumph, a voice breaks in upon the clinging crowds that cheer this wretched maxim, crying out—"away with it." Would to God, sir, that we could take every barrack in the island this night, and with our blood purchase the independence of our country. It is not then a pedantic reverence for common law—it is not a senseless devotion to a dead and sceptre—it is not a whining solicitude for the preservation of the species—that dictates the vote I give this night in favor of a constitutional movement. I support this constitutional policy, not from choice, but from necessity. My strongest feelings are in favor of the policy advised by Mr. Mitchell. I wish to God that I could defend that policy. It is a policy which calls forth the noblest passions, kindles genius, generosity, heroism—it is far removed from the tricks and crimes of politics—for the young, the gallant, and the good, it has the most powerful attractions. In the history of this kingdom the names that burn above the dust and desolation of the past—like the lamps in the old sepulchres of Rome—shed their glory round the

principles of which a deep conviction of our weakness compels me this night to be the opponent; and in being their opponent, I almost blush to think that the cause of one whose influence is felt through this struggle more powerfully than any other—one who unites the genius of Madame Roland with the heroism of the Maid of Orleans, and whose noble lyric bid this cause to live for ever—almost blush to think that this voice which speaks to us in these glorious lines:

"And the becoming angels win you on, with many a radiant vision,
Up the thorny path to glory, where man receives his crown—
Should be disobeyed, and that, for a time at least, we must plod on in the old course, until we acquire strength and discipline, and skill—discipline to steady, skill to direct, strength to enforce the claim of a united nation."

Just look for a moment to our position. To an insurrectionary movement the priesthood are opposed. To an insurrectionary movement the middle classes are opposed. To an insurrectionary movement the aristocracy are opposed. To give effect to this opposition, 50,000 men, equipped and paid by England, occupy the country at this moment. Who, then, are for it? The mechanics and the peasant classes, we are told. These classes, you will tell me, have lost all faith in legal agencies, and through such agencies despair of the slightest exemption from their suffering. Stung to madness—day by day gazing upon the wreck and devastation that surround them, until the brain swims like a ball of fire—they see but one red path-way, lined with gibbets and hedged with bayonets, leading to deliverance! Have these classes, upon which alone you now rely, the power to sweep like a torrent through the path-way, leading aside the tremendous obstacles that confront them? You know they have not. Without discipline, without arms, without food—beggared by the law, starved by the law, diseased by the law, demoralized by the law—opposed to the might of England, they would have the weakness of a vapor. Yes, but you have said so; for, what do you maintain?—that is, that an immediate insurrection is not designed. Well, then, you confess your weakness; and then let me ask you, what becomes of the objection you urge against the policy we propose? The country cannot afford to wait until the legal means have been fully tested—that is your objection. And yet you will not urge an immediate movement—you will not deal with the disease upon the spot—you will permit it to take its course—your remedy is remote. Thus, it appears there is delay in both cases—so, upon this question of time, we are entitled to pair off.

But, at no time, you assert, will legal means prevail—public opinion is powerless—constitutional agitation is a downright delusion. Tell me, then, was it an understanding when we founded the Irish Confederation, this time twelve months, that if public opinion failed to repeal the Act of Union in a year, at the end of a year it should be scouted as a "humbug"? When you established this Conference in January, 1847—when you set up for yourselves a representative with public opinion for a year only? Was that the agreement, and will you not serve it with a notice to quit? If so, take my advice and break up the establishment at once.

After all, look to your great argument against the continuance of a parliamentary or constitutional movement. The constituencies are corrupt; they will not return virtuous representatives; the tree shall be known by its fruits. The constituencies are knaves, perjurers, cowards, on the hustings; they will be chivaliers, *sans peur, et sans reproche*, within the trenches. The Thersites of the polling-booth will be the Achilles of the bivouac. Your argument comes to this, that the constituencies of Ireland will be saved, so as by fire; they will acquire the ability in the shooting gallery, and in the art of fortification they will learn the path to Paradise.

These constituencies constitute the elite of the Democracy. And is it you, who stand up for the Democracy, that urge this argument? To be purified and saved, do you desire that this nation must wait in the agonies of a desperate circumscription? Has it not felt the knife long since? And if its salvation depended upon a flow of blood, has it not poured out torrents, into a thousand graves, deep enough and swift enough to earn the blessing long before our day. Spend no more until you are certain of the purchase. Nor do I wish that this movement should become a mere Democratic movement. I desire that it should continue to be what it has been—a national movement—a movement not of any one class, but of all classes. Narrow it to one class; decide that it shall be a Democratic movement, and nothing else—what then? You augment the power that is opposed to you; the revolution will provoke a counter-revolution. Paris will be attacked by the emigrants as well as by the Austrians.

You attach little importance to the instance cited by Mr. Ross—Poland is no warning to you. The Polish peasants cut the throats of the Polish nobles, and before the Vistula had washed away the blood the free city of Cracow was proclaimed a dungeon.

So much for the war of classes. No; I am not for a Democratic, but I am for a national movement; not for a movement like that of Paris in 1793, but for a movement like that of Brussels in 1830; like that of Palermo in 1848. If you think differently, say so. If you are weary of this "constitutional movement"—if you despair of this "combination of classes"—declare, so boldly, and let this night terminate the career of the Irish Confederation. Yet, upon the brink of this abyss, listen for a moment to the voice that speaks to you from the vaults of Mount Saint Jerome; and if you distrust the advice of the friend who now addresses you—one who has done something to assist you, and who, I believe, has not been unfaithful to you in some moments of difficulty, and, perhaps, of danger—if you do not trust me, listen, at least, to the words of one who has been carried to his grave amid the tears and prayers of all classes of his countrymen, and of whose courage and whose truth there has never yet been uttered the slightest doubt: "Be bold, but wise; be brave, but sober; patient, earnest, striving and untiring. You have sworn to temperate for your comfort here and your well-being hereafter. Be temperate now, for the honor, the happiness, the immortality of your country; set trustfully and truthfully to work; watch, wait, and leave the rest to God."

The Lighthouse at Henneage has just been completed.

The burnt district in Chio, will be immediately rebuilt.

The new warehouse at Santa Barbara is about completed.

There was an earthquake at Callatoga on Wednesday morning.

A ledge of chalk, eight feet wide, was last week discovered within a few miles of Monterey.

Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water.

(From the N. Y. Sunday Democrat.)

The Boston Pilot has an excellent article upon the above subject. It openly and fearlessly tells Irishmen that the fault lies with themselves that they are the more slaves and sorts of politicians and political parties. It generously quotes articles from the Commercial Advertiser and Sunday Democrat in support of its assertions that the vote of the Irish is prostituted, to their own disadvantage, by cunning politicians and sectarian bigots. The Pilot is a leading Irish-American journal and is conducted with great fairness and ability, and therefore its advice should not hastily be discarded by Irishmen. Divided and disunited we amount to nothing, but are merely used as the tools and playthings of wily politicians and unprincipled knaves. Our jealousies, bickerings and suspicious fears are our great enemies. To become powerful and influential here, as well as at home, we must rise above such smallness, and aid and assist one another every way in our power.

The Germans do so, and they command respect and influence. The Americans do so—all other nationalities do so—and what is the result? While we Irish are merely used as the crumb from the political table, the meanest of them sit down and banquet at the feast.

The Pilot contrasts the political degradation of the Irish in New York with those in Massachusetts:

"The Massachusetts Democrats held their annual convention in Worcester last week; and in Massachusetts, as in New York, the mass of the Democrats are Irish-Americans. Take away the Irish voters from Massachusetts Democracy, and there isn't a skeleton left, but only a few dry bones. And yet there is not one representative of the Irish people on the State ticket adopted at Worcester last week."

"Do the Irish-American Democrats mean to stand this sort of thing? Out of respect for themselves and the people they represent, such men as the Hon. F. A. Collins and John E. Fitzgerald, of Boston, should have exposed this partiality in the Massachusetts Convention. They will be raising no new issue to divide the party. The issue is already raised—raised by those who systematically exclude Irish voters from honorable nominations."

"Are the Irish voters satisfied to do the work while others get the credit and the place of trust? Are they willing to admit that they have not a man fit to be placed on a State ticket? Can they not see that they are the helms of the party, while others assume to be the brains?"

We are afraid that we must answer the Pilot by stating that they do mean to stand it. Let but a few almy Irish politicians buttonhole them and talk of their duty to "the party" (bless the mark!) and they will be wheeled into the belief that they should vote for Luther, a Know-Nothing, or the Devil, if he was only on the ticket that the party in caucus made for them, without the least regard or consideration for their views or interest.

The "Pilot," after showing how the Irish were thrown aside in making the State ticket, says:

"It is time this game was played out. If the Irish are the main body of the Democratic party, and if they have honest and able men to represent them, they have a clear right to honorable places on the State ticket. They have a right to this, and they must have this. It is an imperious assumption in the Democratic Convention that no Irish name is to be placed on the ticket; and if the Irish-American Democrats stand it, they deserve no better. We hope this is the last Democratic State ticket that will call for such criticism. Next year we shall call our readers' attention to this matter before the State Conventions are held."

We agree with our contemporary that it is time that such a fraud should be played out, and that Irishmen should stand up like men for their rights, and combine to secure them. On our State ticket, too, we find that while great pains were taken to conciliate the Germans by giving them the second place on the ticket, not the slightest attention was paid to the claims of the Irish, and they were not recognized as worthy of a place among the nominations. We are glad that intelligent Irishmen are waking up to a sense of their degraded, humiliated condition as the mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to "the party."

In proof of this, within the past week delegations have called upon us asking our advice as to the best course to pursue in the coming elections; and also as to the best plans of organizing independent clubs.

We call upon Irish-Americans to reflect seriously upon their ostracized position, and to take, in all the wards of this city, such steps as will compel the politicians to give them a just recognition and the Know-Nothings to forego their bitter hostility and opposition to our people and race.

This city of Bombay claims to possess the largest clock in the world having a center-second hand—a clock which indicates the hours, minutes and center-seconds upon a dial eight feet and a half in diameter. The mechanical difficulties involved in such a construction are very apparent, not the least of which was regulating the motion of the long center-second hand, measuring six and one-half feet. The momentum which it would have acquired at the point in passing through a space of five inches—this being given as the distance between one second mark and another—would, of course, have caused the hand to sway backward and forward during the whole second. Besides, the strain upon the machinery from such a motion would have been great. But this difficulty was overcome by a series of six levers, so arranged that the second hand rests in one of them at each beat; the point of the hand being ingeniously contrived, so that when it rests upon a lever it is detained there, and can get new back and rest forward until the clock-work removes the lever out of the way.

SANTANER (Spain), October 5.—Reports have reached here that a mutiny had broken out in the Carlist camp at Durango, and that Don Carlos was wounded by one of his men. In some quarters it is said the wound is serious.

Ireland's Cause.

(From the Toledo Review.)

The Fenians have held a convention, have again revived the spark of patriotism that before animated them, and have agreed that the past should be no discouragement to them since it has been shown that through them many concessions have been wrung from England in favor of the Old Land. Through them the blessed Established Church has been pulled down in Ireland, and a heavy weight has been lifted from off the shoulders of the people. Through them the right of Irish people to manage their own affairs has been mentioned, and is now spoken of as a right that should be respected, as it is Ireland's own and must be granted.

The idea itself which the Fenians have in view, and which is the soul of the movement, is a noble one and deserves to be cherished. This idea unites the Irish in America, and reminds them of the wrongs and woes of the past seven hundred years, and also of the fact that though in America they owe a duty to the Old Land, which should be paid even if it takes their last blood. Ireland is today wronged, oppressed. Her sons are still under the yoke and it would only become those who are far from its gallies in a foreign land to forget their brothers who are not so fortunate. It may be fashionable to forget Ireland and to deny her as one's home, but it is to be hoped that the number of such fashionable Irishmen is very small. It would be a disgrace to the name and honor of Ireland if they were other than few.

It may be asked, what can the Irish in America do for Ireland? This may be answered by asking, what can't they do if they only try? Their influence alone without their money or their strong arms, would be enough to cause to fall the throne which the tyrant has raised over the ruins of their country. What can't they do if they only will and be united? Irishmen, only be united! Fenians, be true to your cause and your colors; and there will be hope in the future for the achievement of the liberty of Ireland.

MORE BIRDS FOR AMERICA.—A very deserving institution has recently been established at Cincinnati, under the title of the Cincinnati Acclimatization Society, the object being the introduction of such foreign birds as are worthy of note for their song or their services to the horticulturist or farmer. The Society announces that last Spring it spent \$5,000 in introducing fifteen additional species of birds, and that it has already successfully accomplished the acclimatization of the European skylark, which is stated to be now a prominent feature of the Summer landscape in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It is proposed to introduce the European titmouse, considered abroad one of the most successful foes of insects injurious to vegetation.

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MISS ROSA RAND.

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Dry Goods.

(From the Toledo Review.)

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THE GREAT

DRY GOODS

HOUSE

— OF THE —

STATE.

MARKET ST.,

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH,

San Francisco.

Gleeson & Fell.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 10, 1874.

THE CAPTURE OF RED HUGH O'DONNELL.

The kidnapping of Red Hugh O'Donnell is perhaps better known than any of the other family histories of Ireland. Red Hugh was born about 1671, and was fostered by his relative, the O'Doherty of Innishowen. From youth upwards, the beauty of his person, his courage, and literary acquirements, were the subject of praise and admiration throughout Ireland. Jealousy and fear of those qualities so early developed in the presumptive heir of the Chief of Tyrconnell, alarmed Sir John Perrot, then Lord Justice of Ireland. Under the sanction of Queen Elizabeth he determined upon getting Hugh into his hands, although at this very time Hugh's father was an ally of the English, against the O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone. To gain possession of young Hugh, a ship was fitted up in the autumn of 1687, laden with some Spanish wines and other liquors; she sailed for Lough Swilly, where she soon cast anchor. Under the guise of a Spanish merchantman, the Captain decoyed young O'Donnell and a few of his friends on board to purchase some wine. Amongst these were Henry and Art, the sons of O'Neill. No sooner were they safely in the cabin, when they were invited to taste the wine, than the hatches were closed, they were then heavily ironed, and brought up to Dublin Castle as prisoners. After more than three years' confinement they escaped one stormy winter's night. In making their way towards the Wicklow mountains, the blinding violence of a snow storm impeded their progress, until, exhausted by fatigue and worn out by the tollage journey, young Art O'Neill laid down and died in his bed of snow. O'Donnell and Henry O'Neill were found by the O'Byrnes in Glencolumbkille beside their dead companion, so benumbed and frost-bitten that they were unable to walk. Having been treated hospitably by the head of the clan, they pursued their way through Meth, Droghda, Dandale, and Derrancon, to the castle of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, who kindly but privately, for fear of the vengeance of the English government, entertained them for four nights and days. On the arrival of Red Hugh in his father's territory, he was elected Chief, and upon the request of his father, who was advanced in years, he was solemnly inaugurated and proclaimed "The O'Donnell" on 3d May, 1692. He entered at once into a solemn league with the Earl of Tyrone to extirpate the English rule and branch. After the defeat of the Spaniards at Kinsale under Don Juan in 1692, he went to Spain to urge the immediate fulfillment of the King's promise to send another army to aid the Irish. In traveling from Corunna to have a personal interview with the King, who was at Valladolid, he reached only as far as Simanca, where he died of a broken heart on the 31st September, 1692. Thus perished a great captain, the flower of Irish chivalry, and the most dangerous and uncompromising foe of English rule in Ireland.

On the calm ocean's purple breast the kindling sun beams sleep,
And scarce a ripple mars the picture mirrored on the deep.
The front of Donagel like brilliant armies stand,
With nature's rough-hewn battlements, to sentinel the land.
No hand hath carved those giant rocks, the tempest and the wave
Shaped, in their maddening revelry, the column, arch, and cave;
Where foot of man hath never trod, the eagle's famished brood
Rush from their eyrie in the cliffs above the threatening flood.
Upon the horizon's distant verge, a stately ship appears,
Right onward to the welcome shore, her course she proudly steers:
Her white sails glow like silken sheets, her spars like shafts of gold,
Her freight—a store of Spanish wines—deep hidden in the hold.
Beneath the moon-day radiance, her cables brightly gleam,
In dim lessening distance, like silver cords they seem—
She cleaves the waters gallantly, through the white path of spray—
Some mermaid's hand hath strewed strewn with pearls her glittering way.
'Mid the cold waters struggling, the fleet ship hastens on;
The stranded rocks and shoals are passed, the land is safely won.
Beneath O'Donnell's castle towers in wild Tyrconnell's bay,
The Saxon fur the sails, and quick the ponderous anchor weigh.
The chieftain, from the ramparts, hails the good ship's trusty band,
And, with an Irish greeting, bids them welcome to the land.
"O, hark here, the night comes on, no farther shall ye roam,
For, ever in Tyrconnell's halls, the stranger finds a home!"
They may not stay—the wind blows fair, and, ere the morrow rise,
Their bark must spread her swelling sails 'neath colder, darker skies.
Mayhap the Prince would graciously their simple banquet share,
For royalty hath oftentimes partook their frugal fare.
No heed to press the warm appeal, the generous prince,
Red Hugh Ungrudging, quits the fortress walls, and stands amid the crew.
"Down with the hatches, set the sails, we've won the wished-for prize.
Above the rebel's prison cell to-morrow's sun shall rise."

Trusted friends the Spanish wine—the board is spread in vain,
The hand that waved a welcome forth is shackled by a chain.
Yet faster, faster through the deep, the vessel glides on;
Tyrconnell's towers like phantoms fade, the land faint traces gone.
O! trusting prince, betrayed and lost, through Saxon treachery,
Let those who mourn thy fate take heed, for they may fall like thee!
The flowers they tender to our grasp but veil the hidden thorn,
And 'neath the smiling mask of love, the frown of hatred's worn.

The certificate of Alphonso Charles Frederick Sartoris and Ellen Wrenshaw Grant is now at the Executive Mansion, and will soon be sent to Mrs. Sartoris, at her home in England. It is an elaborate piece of illuminated penmanship. The certificate is surrounded by an elaborate border, with the monogram of the parties in each corner, and surrounded by the coats of arms of England and the United States.

John Mitchel.

(From the Harp.)

The history of nations is marked by epochs, in which life seems to burn with unusual intensity, and a new course is given to the current of existence. Of these Ireland has had, perhaps, more than her share, various in character and extent. Not the least remarkable, by the force of vital energy displayed, nor the least tragic, by the painful circumstances which surrounded it, was that period of history of which John Mitchel survives to speak, himself a prominent actor in the drama. His return to his native land, after the long lapse of a quarter of a century, is in itself a fact of pathetic interest; for exile is a bitter thing at best, and, to those whose emotions centre on their country, it is a double and abiding pain of loss to head and heart. But that interest receives an unwelcome increase from this, that in him we have a visitor from another era, as surely as though he had risen from the dead, or stepped forth in all the vigor of life from the storied canvas of Macclise. The path of Time, like the Roman road is marked by the tombs of distinguished men; and during the quarter of a century—the stated lifetime of a generation—Ireland has given of her best. But the vacant space where moved her principle men—that void which is in itself an epitaph—cannot more strike the home returning exile than the change which denotes that an era has passed away. When last he gazed upon this country, it lay prostrate under the ravages of a famine whose effects, as Lord Brougham said, "surpassed anything in the pages of Thucydides, on the canvas of Poussin, in the dismal chant of Dante." The political atmosphere was not less charged with chilling gloom than was the land with desolation. The splendid hopes which the genius of O'Donnell had inspired, and from which he had drawn his spring of action, had faded before the thunderbolts of force and famine that shadowed their departing faces.

When the first Napoleon, in his Titanic struggle with destiny, having failed in his supreme effort, was hindered from escaping to the great Western Republic, he was taken, on board the Northumberland, to that island which was fated to be his prison and his grave. That same year witnessed O'Donnell's fall, and the O'Donnell and the challenge sent by Peel in answer to his defiance. It witnessed, also, the birth of that John Mitchel, whose return from the great Western Republic, which Bonaparte thought to reach in vain, follows the fall of the Third Napoleon and his flight from France. The lament for the great conqueror was rung through all the valleys of Ireland, but in the northern provinces a still more vivid memory bound them to the Republic's aid. Displaced from the flames of the Bastille. In that northern town the Volunteers had sprung to life, there also began the first club of United Irishmen, and thence radiated a warm democratic fervor which long characterized the majority of the men of Ulster. Almost every Presbyterian clergyman was a centre or contributor, for the Regium Donum had not yet frozen "the genial current of their souls," nor chill pennyry repressed their noble page. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, like most of his brethren, was a United Irishman, and when, in after years, his son felt bound to protest against O'Donnell's denunciation of the Society and the employment of physical force, he thrilled even his opponents by a reference to his father's faith. Not far from O'Donnell's Castle of Dungiven, young Mitchel grew up in a sort of intellectual borderland, where the newest ideas of France and of America were mingled with old memories which breathed from every ruined fort and spoke in the echoes of every Gaelic Glen. If those tended to make him a Republican, these captured his heart from cosmopolitanism, and made him revere a defeated race and adore his native land. The O'Donnell had been vassal of O'Neill, and associated with the O'Hagans, in the inauguration of the chief, upon the Royal Rath. Born on their territory, Mitchel gave the tribute of his intellect, and placed the principle of O'Neill upon a pedestal loftier than, when standing upon Tullachog, he surveyed his territory from Lough Neagh to Strabane. Whilst his son was still a child, the Rev. Mr. Mitchell left the mountains of Dungiven, and crossed Tyrone to the more fertile soil and busier slopes of Newry. In 1830 Trinity College opened its gates to a new student, whose short life had already witnessed the passing of the Relief Act, and who this year found the Viceroy in Dublin bent on "tranquilizing the old ascendancy" by proclaiming down public meetings and Repeal banquets. This did not gravely disturb the northern student's course, for five years later, having completed both his collegiate education and his legal apprenticeship, he married, and soon set up as a solicitor in Newry. O'Donnell had made his motion concerning Repeal in Parliament the previous session, when a following of forty-five, but now entered on five years of trial of Whig promises which terminated with the formation of the Loyal National Repeal Association in 1840. Then he visited Belfast, but his soul was possessed of a demon. North of Newry there was no journal which advocated the cause of Repeal except the Belfast Visitor, then edited by Charles Gavin Duffy, an other northern destined to enter with Mitchel into close fellowship, to undergo a voluntary banishment to the Antipodes, and whose second return to Ireland strangely synchronizes with that of Mitchel. Having paid a visit to Dublin in 1842, there was a proposal made him by two young but studious barristers, Thomas Davis and John B. Dillon, that he should undertake the ostensible editorship of a projected weekly organ. He consented, and a new enthusiasm, that of literature, sprang up in the land, clothing with living flesh the dry bones of history, giving a new voice to the waves and hills, and attuning to martial music the lovely lry of Moore. The Protestants were thought to remember their fathers who had striven for legislative independence, the Catholics to welcome and encourage their adhesion. The spirit of national conciliation permeated all classes for a time, and when, after a series of wonderful mass-meetings, the great Tribune was cast into prison, and covered with indignity in the library of the House, there was an indignant rally to his side from all classes and all creeds.

This emotion it was which first called John Mitchel from his native North, to an interview with Daniel O'Connell. He came, the bearer of an address from a public meeting of the men of County Down, one of the most Protestant districts in Ireland. It was a strange meeting. In the midst of the prison garden rose a handsome tent, surmounted by a green flag; within stood the majestic figure of the popular Tribune—the Liberator, as they fondly called him—welcoming with gracious gesture and genial smile the thronging deputations. There was an infinite capacity of thought revealed by his broad brow and deep brain, whilst the mobile features and brilliant eye, marked the man apt at repartee, gifted with might to call a slave to manhood, and yet the greater power of allaying a passionate people's wrath. To him, the more rigid northern with classic features, reserved manner, and satiric humor, presented his address, withdrawing after a cordial greeting. That was their first meeting, and, though hedged by prison walls, the scene was one of triumph. Their last meeting was different in every circumstance, and in several respects more dramatic. This visit was a turning point in Mitchel's life. It drew close the bonds of his acquaintance with Davis, the warm friendship and admiration thus formed new-shaped his existence. The influence of that gifted writer induced him to undertake to edit a volume for the projected "Library of Ireland," and he naturally chose the biography of Hugh O'Neill, whose principles from Limavady to Blackwater were familiar to him. O'Connell's sound increased their intimacy, and their feelings went together, when, wearied of parades, Davis gave him the "Artillerist's Manual," saying this is what they should begin to study. But suddenly, in 1845, Thomas Davis died. No man more than he seems to have won the affection of his fellow countrymen, whether opponents or acquaintances. His death was a great loss to him among the mountain soldiers of Kerry as for a son. Mitchel, in the North, mourned him, as one mourns an only and dear brother; admired for his genius and loved for his kindness of heart. But the void should be filled in the editorship of the Nation, and Mitchel was chosen to succeed his departed friend. If the journal lost some of its original force, it lost nothing in force. Most young writers of the day, believing the cloak of Carlyle had fallen upon them, and showed some remnants as proof; but Mitchel was saved from any undue influence by originality of mind, integrity of purpose, and a satiric humor which whetted his incisive style.

The consequence of this change soon became manifest. The Ulsterman, born to rights not accorded to all, had up to the enjoyment of the franchise, been the Catholic's long long debarred, had not been trained to cautious reticence and long waiting. When an English writer denounced Ireland he retorted with a denunciation of England. His spirit was as proud as his voice as free as the best of them and he felt it intolerable that their reckless vituperation of all things Irish should be passed over in silence. The London Ministerial Journal, when thus expounding the wickedness of Irishmen, advocated coercion, and took trouble to show that the railways then being made would bring every part of the island within a few hours' drive of Dublin, and make its provinces accessible to troops. Mitchel, in reply, wrote the Nation, reported that the railways could be made impassable, troops intercepted on them, and that rails could be hammered into pike heads. The government could not understand such a repartee; Duffy was indicted. Mitchel undertook to conduct the defense, and retained the venerable Robert Holmes, who, he knew, could not be taken from the cause of clients whose principles he held. The celebrated declaration of Lord Denman, delivered in reference to the jury-packing on the O'Connell trial, was then ringing in all ears; its influence was respected, and the result was a divided jury.

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Mr. Mitchel had soon after occasion to deliver an article in the form of a letter "To the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, Englishman, calling him to her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant General and Governor of Ireland." That Viceroy had not increased his popularity by his employment of a notorious hack to vituperate the Young Irelanders. The scandal of the quarrel between employer and employed reached the secret far and wide. Mitchel challenged him to open strife. He declared he would justify him by candid speech, confessed the creed of Ninety-Eight in all things, but rejected secrecy, which gave occasion for spies. He was willing to admit any defective whom the Viceroy should send, provided the man was "sensible and honest." In fine, he declared he would make the Viceroy abandon the pretence of Constitutional form, and pack a jury to try him, or else he would have an acquittal. In either case, he should obtain a triumph, by extirpating the last shred of "constitutional agitation," against which he now resolutely set his face and shot his sharpest shafts. To cap the climax, he declared that the third number had appeared, news came that the French had deposed the King, Louis Philippe, and soon the whole Continent of Europe caught the contagion, and the fever-flush of revolution quickened the popular heart and set every eye astare with anticipation. Sicily had risen, Lombardy had risen, the grave Tettions were growing warm, the Austrian army was retreating, the King bowed from their balconies, uncovered before their excited citizens, and none could tell what the end might be.

In Ireland, this intelligence brought the Mitchel party and the Confederation together. O'Brien, in the middle of March, moved an address to the French Republic, and proposed the organization of a "National Guard." Meagher supported him, and for the speeches then made they were indicted. The visit to France followed; the Irish tricolor of green, white and orange was decreed, martial clubs were organized, and the talk was of pikes and barricades. It was a time of hot speech, for even the mild ascetic of Dublin had declared his adhesion to any government, which should mutilate the Bible, and was ready to cry, "To your tents, O Israel!" The first trial of O'Brien and Meagher (for sedition) resulted in divided jury, and, as the trial of Mitchel approached, several journals openly urged the Government to drop the constitution. In order to concede to this plan, and the proceedings were watched with jealous care and sharp suspicion. 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